#### 延迟激活对猪克降胚胎体外、体内发育效率的影响

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摘要: 为了提高猪克隆效率,获得更多的克隆猪,研究了延迟激活对猪体细胞克隆胚胎体外、体内发育影响。研究发现,和同步融合激活方法相比,延迟激活虽然会降低克隆重构胚的融合率 (P>0.05),但能够显著提高克隆胚胎的卵裂率 (P<0.01)和囊胚率 (P<0.05);延迟激活方法重构胚使用 CB 辅助激活 4h,其囊胚率均极显著高于不使用 CB 组 (P<0.01);将克隆胚胎移植到 126 头受体母猪后,延迟激活组受体母猪分娩率显著高于同步激活组 (P<0.05),虽然在窝均总仔、窝均活仔、克隆效率方面没有显著差异,但延迟激活组显然获得了更多的克隆仔猪。以上结果说明,延迟激活方法能够提高猪克隆胚胎的体外、体内发育效率。

关键词:延迟激活:克隆:猪

中图分类号: S814.8

# 引言

自从2000年 首例 克隆猪出生报道以来<sup>[1,2]</sup>,陆续有克隆猪出生的报道<sup>[3-5]</sup>,然而,经过十多年的研究,克隆猪的生产效率仍然较低<sup>[6]</sup>。猪体细胞核移植技术复杂,受到许多技术环节的影响,如供体细胞类型和来源、卵母细胞质量、融合、激活、胚胎培养和移植等<sup>[7]</sup>,其中融合与激活是克隆胚胎制备和启动的关键因素,在很大程度上决定着克隆胚胎的发育能力<sup>[8]</sup>。

体细胞核被转移到卵母细胞中后,会发生一系列变化,如核膜破裂(nuclear membrane breakdown, NEBD)、染色体早期凝聚(premature chromatin condensation

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PCC)和假原核(pseudo pronucleus, PPN)的形成,表明了细胞核形态学的重塑<sup>[9]</sup>,这些变化与卵胞质中的成熟促进因子(maturation promoting factor, MPF)活性密切相关<sup>[10]</sup>。而当供体核被转移到预激活的胞质时,不会诱导NEBD和PCC,可能是因为已激活的胞质中MPF活性降低的缘故。如果供体核经历了NEBD和PCC,那么重编程因子的可获得性就会增加<sup>[11]</sup>。染色体分析表明,重构胚的核倍性与激活后PN的形成数量、伪极性体的排出等密切相关<sup>[12]</sup>。重构胚中PPN数量影响核倍性、克隆胚胎的发育能力和细胞骨架修饰,如秋水仙胺和cytochalasin-B(CB),可以通过抑制伪极体(pseudo-PB)排出和诱导单PN形成来改善猪克隆胚胎的发育

由于卵母细胞胞质中的因子介导了重编程<sup>[14]</sup>,因此同步激活的方法可能并没有发挥出胞质的作用,而延迟激活存在融合-激活间隔,使维持高水平MPF的胞质充分作用于供体细胞核。但是在猪的体细胞核移植中,同步激活和延迟激活对克隆效率的影响并不一致<sup>[15-18]</sup>,因此在激活方法与克隆胚胎发育能力之间的关系尚未有明确的证据。而且,已有报道均针对克隆胚胎体外发育效率,是否能够提高克隆效率,还要验证对出生克隆猪的影响。目前尚未有大量的移植实验证明延迟激活对体内胚胎发育的影响,鉴于此,本研究评估了同步激活和延迟激活对猪克隆胚胎体外、体内发育的影响。

#### 1.材料与方法

# 1.1 主要试剂与培养液

TCM-199 粉剂和 Dulbeco's 磷酸缓冲液(DPBS)粉剂为 Gibco 生物化学公司产品,其余化学药品及配制试剂用水如无特殊说明均为 Sigma 生物化学公司产品。成熟培养液为添加体积分数为 10%猪卵泡液的改良 TCM-199 液; 洗卵液为 DPBS+PVA 液。电融合液为 0.25mol/L 甘露醇+0.1mmol/L MgCl<sub>2</sub>,电激活液为 0.25mol/L 甘露醇+0.1 mmol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub>+0.1mmol/L MgCl<sub>2</sub>,胚胎培养液为 PZM-3 培养液,CB 辅助激活液为含有 5μg/mL CB 的胚胎培养液。

# 1.2 供体细胞分离和培养

供体细胞来源于广东温氏集团特级公猪耳组织,剪取猪耳皮后放入 DMEM 培养液 4℃保存运回实验室,将猪耳皮组织块剪碎后,用 DMEM 清洗组织碎片后用适量胎牛血清重悬并转移到培养皿中,37℃、5%CO<sub>2</sub>、饱和湿度环境中培养。5-7h 后添加含 10%胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养液,待细胞长至 90%汇合时传代培养。用第 3-5 代的接触抑制的耳皮成纤维细胞作为核供体细胞。

# 1.3 卵母细胞收集和成熟培养

从屠宰场母猪获取的卵巢,放入37℃生理盐水内运回实验室,使用添加抗生素的生理盐水冲洗3遍后,用配有18G针头的10 mL注射器抽取2-6 mm的卵泡,在体视显微镜下用自制捡卵针捡取卵丘-卵母细胞复合体(COCs),用洗卵液洗3遍后,再用成熟培养液洗2遍,然后放入已在CO₂培养箱内平衡4 h以上的成熟培养液中,在39℃、5%CO₂、饱和湿度的培养箱中成熟培养44h。将成熟培养后的COCs与0.1%透明质酸酶混合,用移液枪反复吹打除去卵丘细胞,去除卵丘细胞的卵母细胞挑选出卵周隙明显且无杂质、胞质均匀、明显排出第一极体的卵母细胞进行克隆胚胎的构建。

# 1.4 克隆胚胎构建

成熟的卵母细胞使用显微操作仪去除极体及附近约 **15%**的胞质,以达到去除卵母细胞核的目的,并在卵周隙注入一个体细胞完成胚胎重构过程。重构胚融合、激活采用两种方法。

- 一是同步融合激活法:将重构卵分批放入已经铺满激活液的融合槽内,使供体细胞-受体卵细胞膜接触面与电极平行,用 80 v/mm、100μs、2 次脉冲直流电诱导融合同时激活。将融合的重构胚用胚胎培养液洗涤后,转入预平衡的含有5μg/mlCB 的胚胎培养液培养 4h,然后转入胚胎培养液中继续培养至囊胚。
- 二是延迟激活法: 胚胎放入电融合液后,使用不同参数进行重构胚融合,然后将重构胚转移到胚胎培养液中孵育 1h,挑选融合的胚胎使用不同参数直流电进行激活,激活之后的胚胎直接转入到胚胎培养液中继续培养或者在含有 5μg/ml CB 的胚胎培养液培养 4h,然后转入胚胎培养液中继续培养至囊胚。

#### 1.5 胚胎移植

选择断奶后自然发情的大白母猪作为受体猪,在出现"压背反应"后 48h 后进行手术移植。受体猪麻醉后,外科手术法暴露出输卵管,然后将胚胎平均移入两侧输卵管,移植后缝合切口。手术后 28d 使用 B 超对受体猪进行妊娠检测。

#### 1.6 统计分析

为减少误差,所有试验均在相同季节、相同卵巢来源的情况进行,试验数据的结果以平均数±标准误表示,利用 SPSS 软件进行统计分析,其中融合率、卵裂率、囊胚率、妊娠率和分娩率使用卡方检验(chi-square test),囊胚总细胞数、窝均总仔、窝均活仔等使用单因素方差(ANOVA)分析。

#### 2 结果

# 2.1 延迟激活对核移植重构胚融合率和体外发育的影响

使用两种方法对核移植重构胚进行融合、激活,并观察胚胎体外发育效率,延迟激活使用不同的融合激活参数,参数一和同步激活的参数相同,参数二融合参数为85 v/mm、60μs、2次脉冲,激活参数为80 v/mm、80μs、2次脉冲。参数一同步激活 209 个重构胚,延迟激活 213 个,6次实验重复,结果如表1所示。和同步激活相比,延迟激活重构胚的融合率显著降低,但卵裂率、囊胚率、囊胚总细胞数无显著差异。虽然延迟激活使用同步激活相同的参数不能提高克隆胚胎的囊胚率,但延迟激活囊胚质量优于同步激活。由于该参数的延迟激活融合率的显著降低,减少了最终获得胚胎数量,需要优化参数获得更好的结果。

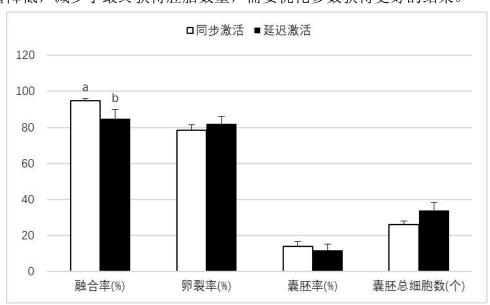


图 1 延迟激活对重构胚融合率和体外发育的影响

备注: 不同大写字母表示差异极显著(P<0.01),不同小写字母表示差异显著(P<0.05),下同。

Fig.1. Effect of delayed activation methods on fusion efficiency and in vitro development competence of cloned pig embryos

Data are the mean±SEM. Bars with different letters differ significantly (A/B,P<0.01; a/b, P<0.05) .

参数二同步激活 394 个重构胚,延迟激活 530 个,6 次实验重复,结果如图 2 所示。延迟激活法虽然融合率低于同步激活法,但差异不显著。从胚胎体外发育效率来看,延迟激活的胚胎其卵裂率(P<0.01)、囊胚率(P<0.05)均显著高于同步激活,囊胚总细胞数也多于同步激活(P=0.07)。由此结果可以说明该参数下延迟激活能够提高猪克隆胚胎的体外发育效率,因此后面实验延迟激活组均采用该参数进行融合和激活操作。

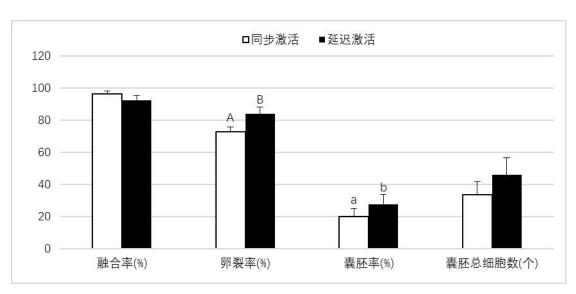


图 2 延迟激活对重构胚融合率和体外发育的影响

Fig.2. Effect of delayed activation methods on fusion efficiency and in vitro development competence of cloned pig embryos

#### 2.2 延迟激活后 CB 处理对体外胚胎发育的影响

延迟激活后的重构胚比较了 CB 处理与否对克隆胚胎体外发育效率的影响, 延迟激活后的克隆胚胎分为两组,一组在含有 5μg/ml CB 的培养液中培养 4h 后, 再转移到培养液体外培养至囊胚阶段,一组直接在培养液培养至囊胚阶段,观察 克隆胚胎的卵裂率、囊胚率及囊胚总细胞数,其中无 CB 处理组 214 个胚胎,CB 处理组 226 个胚胎, 6 次实验重复(表 2)。经 CB 处理 4h 后,相对于未处理组,克隆胚胎的卵裂率、囊胚总细胞数有所提高,但囊胚率极显著提高(P<0.01)。因此延迟激活后的克隆胚胎经 CB 处理 4h 后,能够形成更多的囊胚。

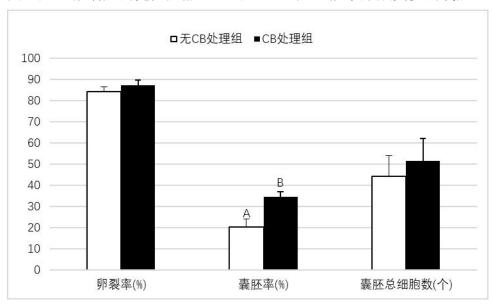


图 3 CB 处理对延迟激活克隆胚胎体外发育的影响

Fig.3. Effect of post-activation treatment with cytochalasin B on the in vitro development of pig cloned embryos.

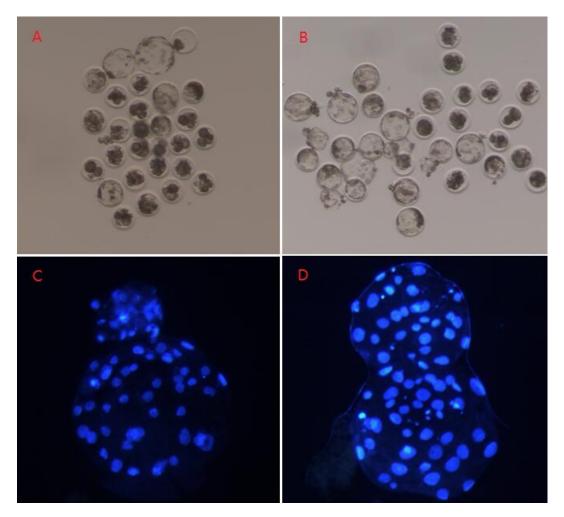


图 4 克隆胚胎囊胚阶段和囊胚 Hoechst 33342 荧光染色

注: A, 同步激活组 144h 囊胚发育图; B, 延迟激活组 144h 囊胚发育图; C, 同步激活组囊胚 Hoechst 33342 荧光染色; D, 延迟激活组囊胚 Hoechst 33342 荧光染色; 染色;

Fig.4.Blastocyst stage of nuclear transfer oocytes developed for 144 h after activation and nuclei numbers of blastocysts following Hoechst 33342 staining A-B,

(A) Embryos of simultaneous fusion and activation developed for 144 h (B) Embryos of delayed activation developed for 144 h(C) fluorescent pictures of blastocyst of simultaneous fusion and activation(D) fluorescent pictures of blastocyst of delayed activation.

# 2.3 激活方法对克隆胚胎体内发育效率的影响

将同天操作的重构胚(相同的供体细胞,同一批次的卵母细胞,相同的去核注核方法)采用不同的激活方法激活后,均使用 CB 处理 4h,然后移植到受体母猪内,114 天后分娩,统计受体母猪的 28 天妊娠率、分娩率,克隆猪的窝均总仔,窝均活仔,总仔/受体(平均每头受体得到的总仔数),克隆效率,结果见表1、2。由表1可知,延迟激活构建的胚胎移植后其分娩率显著发育同步激活(P<0.05)。从表2可知,延迟激活组分娩的克隆猪其窝均总仔、每头受体获得克隆仔猪、克隆效率均高于同步激活组,只有窝均活仔低于同步激活组,但都没有显著差异。

表 1 激活方法对克隆猪分娩率的影响

Table 1. Effects of the delayed activation methods on pregnancy rate

| 激 |     |            |                 |                              |
|---|-----|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 活 | 受体  | 移植胚胎数(移    | 妊娠头数            | 分娩头数(%)                      |
| 方 | (头) | 植胚胎数/头)    | (%)             | 刀                            |
| 法 |     |            |                 |                              |
| 同 |     |            |                 |                              |
| 步 | 63  | 15331(243) | 47(74.06±1.82%) | 32(50.38±8.00%)a             |
| 激 |     | 10001(210) | (*              | 32(00)30=0,0070)             |
| 活 |     |            |                 |                              |
| 延 |     |            |                 |                              |
| 迟 | 63  | 15186(241) | 50(79.12±3.76%) | 41(65.60±1.63%) <sup>b</sup> |
| 激 |     |            |                 |                              |
| 活 |     |            |                 |                              |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a,b</sup> Within a column, means without a common superscript differed (P < 0.05)

表 2 激活方法对克隆猪生产效率的影响

Table 2. Effects of the delayed activation methods on offspring production after transfer of cloned pig embryos

| 激活方法 | 出生总仔(窝均)           | 出生活仔(窝均)      | 总仔/受体           | 克隆效率# | 克隆效率* |
|------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
|      | $115(3.59\pm0.36)$ | 92(2.88±0.34) | $1.72 \pm 0.24$ | 0.75% | 1.47% |

| 延迟 | 163(            | $110(2.68\pm0.29)$ | $2.45 \pm 0.31$ | 1.07% | 1.73% |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| 激活 | $3.98 \pm 0.36$ |                    |                 |       |       |
|    | )               |                    |                 |       |       |

备注: 克隆效率\*=出生的克隆猪总仔/所有受体移植的总胚胎数 克隆效率\*=出生的克隆猪总仔/分娩受体移植的总胚胎数

- # Developmental rate of cloned embryos = No. of born cloned piglets/No. of cloned embryos received by all used recipient sows.
- \*Developmental rate of cloned embryos = No. of born cloned piglets/No. of cloned embryos received by farrowed recipient sows.

#### 3.讨论

供体核重编程不完全是克隆效率低下的主要原因,而 NEBD 和 PCC 是供体细胞核形态重塑的初始事件,卵母细胞中高活性的 MPF 和谷胱甘肽则影响重构胚的核重塑,而只有未被激活的卵母细胞中维持着高活性的 MPF<sup>[19]</sup>。因此在激活前,供体细胞核与受体细胞质之间有充分的相互作用,对于促进供体细胞核的重新编程和克隆胚胎的后续发育至关重要。供体核激活前未充分暴露于细胞质因子可能导致供体核重新编程不完全,从而导致克隆胚胎发育不良<sup>[20]</sup>。 Yin 等<sup>[21]</sup>通过免疫荧光染色发现,延迟激活方法构建的克隆胚胎,在激活后 3h 后可以看到供体核分裂成两个染色体团,而同步激活构建的克隆胚胎,在核移植后供体核膜虽然很快破裂,但在 6h 后才形成一个大的类极体结构。而且延迟激活的克隆胚胎形成两个核的比例显著高于同步激活的,说明了延迟激活对于供体核重塑的影响。虽然现在一些克隆试验仍采用同步激活的方法<sup>[22,23]</sup>,但从本研究的试验结果来看,克隆胚胎无论体外或者体内发育效率,延迟激活均高于同步激活。



图5. 使用延迟激活法出生的7头克隆小猪

Figure 5. Seven piglets cloned by nuclear transfer of delayed activation methods

重构胚的融合、激活受很多因素影响,如电场强度、脉冲持续时间、脉冲次数、融合液成分、融合槽结构等<sup>[24]</sup>。在同步激活中,不同电脉冲参数对克隆效率发育的影响,已有较多的报道<sup>[13, 25, 26]</sup>。本研究同步激活所用的参数,是本实验室多次优化的结果(资料未公开)。而延迟激活使用该参数,虽然体外发育效率无显著差异,也提高了囊胚质量,但融合率显著下降,影响了获得克隆胚胎的数量。改变参数后,和同步激活相比,融合率无显著降低,同时克隆胚胎的体外发育效率显著提高。电融合激活的原理是电脉冲诱导细胞膜形成微孔介导体细胞和卵母细胞膜融合的同时,膜外Ca²+进入膜内促使胞质内Ca²+浓度升高,从而激活重构胚。延迟激活使用两次电脉冲,使用过长的脉冲时间会对胚胎的发育造成一定的影响<sup>[27]</sup>。

因为卵母细胞激活诱导是由激活液中的Ca<sup>2+</sup>流入胞质内而引发的,电融合过程中融合液Ca<sup>2+</sup>的存在或缺失被认为卵母细胞激活的决定条件。因此在电融合的

过程中,融合液中无Ca²+则卵母细胞未被激活,而Ca²+存在的时候体细胞融合的同时卵母细胞也被激活<sup>[17]</sup>。为了保证延迟激活,本研究在进行电融合的时候融合液未添加Ca²+。但是Ca²+不仅对于卵激活很重要,对于凝聚卵裂球也起到重要的作用<sup>[28]</sup>。当融合液中未添加Ca²+时,体细胞和去核卵母细胞的联系或者膜小孔的恢复就会降低<sup>[29]</sup>,从而影响了电融合的效率<sup>[30]</sup>,因此在本研究中,延迟激活组中融合率低于同步激活组。

此外,延迟激活中融合-激活时间间隔对克隆效率也有影响该方面的研究在 猪<sup>[19]</sup>、牛<sup>[11]</sup>、山羊<sup>[31]</sup>上已有报道,间隔过短不足以使卵母细胞胞质因子对供体 细胞核进行重新编程<sup>[31]</sup>,过长则容易导致核非整倍体增加,从而使胚胎发育效率 降低<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究采用融合后1h再激活的方法,取得了较好的效果。

在精卵结合过程中,受精的卵母细胞将一半的染色体作为第二极体排出,来维持正常的染色体倍数,形成配子核<sup>[13]</sup>。类似的,核移植构建的重构胚排出部分供体核染色体形成一个伪极体<sup>[32]</sup>,这可能导致核染色体的非整倍性,进而降低克隆胚胎的发育能力<sup>[33]</sup>。为了提高核移植胚胎的发育能力,维持重构胚核的二倍性是有效的且必须的方法。因为具有解聚肌动蛋白丝的能力<sup>[34]</sup>,CB被广泛用在孤雌激活或者核移植胚胎上来抑制极体的排出<sup>[13]</sup>。Sugimura等<sup>[35]</sup>使用CB处理猪克隆胚胎,增加了单PN和二倍体染色体的胚胎比例,从而提高了囊胚形成率。此外有研究报道,电激活通过影响肌动蛋白丝的分布而导致胚胎严重破碎,从而降低囊胚率,而CB处理可以降低胚胎破碎率<sup>[36]</sup>。而Liu<sup>[31]</sup>使用CB处理山羊克隆胚胎,因为降低了胚胎的破碎率而提高了胚胎的体外和体内发育效率。在本研究中,通过CB处理激活后胚胎,能够提高猪克隆胚胎的体外和体内发育能力,和小鼠<sup>[37]</sup>、牛<sup>[38]</sup>上的报道是一致的。

虽然在囊胚期的体外发育能力已被用作预测克隆胚胎体内发育成功的指标 [39],但由于体内外胚胎所处环境的差异,一些能够提高克隆胚胎体外发育效率的 研究移植后效果并不显著[12,40]。对于克隆猪生产而言,一种方法能否有用,最主要还是能否提高克隆效率(出生克隆猪/移植胚胎数),能否增加出生克隆猪数量。 因此我们进行了胚胎移植对比试验,为了保证实验的一致性,两组胚胎我们同天移植,这样就保证了供体细胞、卵母细胞是同一批次的。同时为了降低不同受体猪对实验的影响,我们每组都移植了63头受体母猪,由于克隆猪受体移植难度大、

成本高,本次实验所使用的受体猪数量在我们查阅的文献中是比较少见的,因此 也确保了本次实验结果的可靠性。由于猪是多胎动物,因此必须有四个以上的胚 胎附植才能维持妊娠,因此本试验中,延迟激活获得较高的妊娠率

(65.08%vs.50.79%)和出生仔猪数量(163vs.115)表明,延迟激活的确提高了克隆胚胎的质量。本研究中延迟激活的克隆效率为1.73%,高于其他相关文献报道<sup>[6]</sup>。但是本研究中的窝均总仔并不高,也出现了较高的死胎比例,在活仔中健康猪的比例也不高,这和其他的文献报道相一致<sup>[41]</sup>,说明在提高克隆效率方面仍需进一步的研究。

# Delayed Activation can improve in vitro and in vivo developmental capacity of pig cloned embryos

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#### Abstract:

The influence of delayed activation on *in vitro* and *in vivo* porcine somatic cell clone was studied in order to enhance the efficiency of porcine clone so as to obtain more clone pigs. Related studies had shown that, compared with synchronous fusion activation, delayed activation could significantly improve the cleavage rate (P < 0.01) and the blastocyst rate (P < 0.05) of cloned embryos, although it might decrease the fusion rate of cloned reconstructed embryos (P > 0.05). CB was utilized to assist in the delayed activation for 4h to reconstruct embryos. The blastocyst rate of the delayed activation group was significantly higher than that of the group not using CB (P < 0.01). Cloned embryos were transplanted into 126 recipient sows. It was shown that the parturition rate of recipient sows was remarkably higher in the delayed activation group than in the synchronous activation group (P < 0.05). Although these

two groups did not differ significantly in terms of average litter size, average live births and clone efficiency, it was obvious that more cloned piglets were obtained in the delayed activation group than in the synchronous group. The above-mentioned result demonstrates that delayed activation may enhance the *in vitro* and *in vivo* development efficiency of porcine clone embryos.

Key words: Delayed activation; Cloning; Pig.

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